87-130843/19 CIBA 01.10.85 C(7-D4, 12-A1, 12-A2C, 12-P1, 12-P9) CIBA GEIGY AG °EP -221-844-A 01.10.85-CH-004245 (13.05.87) A01n-43/40 C07d-213/30 New 1-phenoxy-2-pyridyl-olkanone and-alkanol derivs. - useful as lungicides, bactericides and plant growth regulators C87-054365 EIAT BEICH DE ES FRIGBIGRIT LI LU ML SE) Phenoxyalkyl-pyridine derivs, of formula (1) are new: $R_g = H$, 1-5C alkyl, 3-6C alkenyl, 3-6C alkynyl, or benzyl (opt. ring-substd. by halo, 1-6C alkyl or 1-6C alkony. both opt, substd. by halo); provided that the CO gp. in Rg must be in the 3- or 4-(1) position when R1, R2, R4, R5 and R7 are oil H, R3 = McO and R_6 = Me; and R_9 can also be $R_{10}CO$; R₁₀ = 1-6C alkyl (opt. substd. by halo), 3-6C alkenyl or alkynyi, 2-5C alkoxy-alkyi, 3-6C cycloalkyi (opt. substd. by 1-3C slkyl) or phenyl, benzyl or phenethyl R₁ - R₅ = H, halo, 1-6C alkyl or 1-6C alkoxy (both opt. substd. by halo), CN, 1-6C alkoxycarbonyl or (opt. ring-substd. by halo, 1-6C alkyl or alkoxy, both opt. substd. by halo). phenyl; R_6 and $R_7 = H$, 1-6C alkyl, 3-6C alkenyl, 3-6C alkynyl, or USE/ADVANTAGE phenyl or benzyl (both opt. ring-substd. by (I) are microbicides, effective against phytopathogenic halo, 1-6C alkyl or 1-6C alkoxy, both opt. bacteria and fungi; they have curative, systemic and esp. substd. by halo); EP-221844-A+

preventative properties and can be applied to plants, seeds or soils. Some (I) also have plant-growth regulating activity and at higher doses inhibit excessive vegetative growth of crops.

Pref. application rates are 150-600 g/ha.

SPECIFICALLY CLAIMED

9 Cpds. c.g.

Q = H. Me. MeCO or MeO.CH2CO.

PREPARATION

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
R_b & 0 \\
Ar-O-C & -C-OR' + \\
R_7
\end{array}$$
Hal $\xrightarrow{\text{meta lising}} \epsilon g \cdot \text{ent}$

Ar = phenyl substd. by R_1 to R_3 ; R^1 = 1-4C alkyl, 3-4C alkenyl, or phenyl or benzyl, opt. substd. by alkyl, alkoxy, halo, NO₂ or CN. Reaction is pref. at -130 to 20°C, with Mg (in the form of a Grignard reagent) or BuLi as metallising agent.

Reaction is pref. at 0-120°C.

Both methods produce ketones which can be reduced conventionally to alcohols and these opt, alkylated or acylated.

EXAMPLE

140.2 g 93% 2,4-dichlorophenyl and 232 g K₂CO₃ were mixed in 1 l acetone, then heated briefly to boiling, cooled to 0°C and gradually treated over 1 hr. with 224.8% 3-(bromosectyl)pyridine hydrobromide.

The mixt, was stirred for 15 hr. at 0-5°C and for 6 hr. at 20°C, then filtered and the mixt, evaporated. Recrystm. of the residue from MeOH gave 2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)-1-(3-pyridinyl)-1-ethanone, m.pt. 118-9°C.

(31pp1251DAHDwgNo0/0).

(G: ISR: DE2742173 EP-117485 DE2909754.

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